

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1845.

I have been much interested in the proceedings of the Ethnological Society, comprised in a beautifully printed volume of nearly five hundred pages, published by Bartlett & Walford of this city, and in London by Wiley & Putnam. To illustrate the origin, character, and history of man, and the various countries he inhabits, is the worthy object of this Society, and the volume before me evinces the zeal, ability, and energy with which it has commenced its labors. The most learned and elaborate article is from the pen of the venerable President of the Society, (Mr. GALLATIN,) on the "semi-civilized nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America." This article exhibits the results of a thorough examination of the best sources of Mexican history, and brings to light a great variety of facts in relation to the languages, astronomical knowledge, arts, superstitions, traditions, and chronology of this race, whose character and condition astonished the Spaniards, and have supplied so attractive a subject for the abilities of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Prescott.

Mr. GALLATIN is of opinion that the great number of languages found among the Indians of this continent (about one hundred), although many of them have the same structure, and therefore from the same stock, "sixty-one dialects," he observes, "spoken by as many tribes, were found to constitute only eight languages, or rather families of languages, so dissimilar that the few coincidences which might occur in their words appeared to be accidental; while it was ascertained that all the languages of which partial grammars could be obtained, however dissimilar in words, were in their structure of the same character," is a proof that their ancestors came hither at a very remote period, and their physical type and other circumstances indicate their probable emigration from the eastern shore of Asia.

The learned author also discusses the question in regard to the foreign or domestic origin of Mexican civilization, inclining to the opinion of its domestic origin, from the remarkable fact that none of the nutritious plants cultivated in another hemisphere were known to the Americans, but that maize, which is exclusively of American origin, was almost the sole foundation of American agriculture. Whether imported or domestic, agriculture was first known (it is observed) in certain countries situated between the tropics, and "it is quite natural that it should have had its birth in the most genial climate, and in the native country of the maize."

Mr. GALLATIN supposes the Mexicans to have been either a colony or the residue of the Toltecs, a nation who, according to the Mexican tradition, came from the North, and suggests that a careful comparison of our Indian languages with those of Northeastern Asia, will be the most likely mode of tracing any connexion, if such exists, between the aborigines of this continent and the people of that region of the world. He seems inclined to ascribe the superior agriculture and civilization of the Mexicans over the more Northern Indian tribes to the conquest and subjugation of other nations, and that compulsory labor which is the natural result of slavery. He finds that the people both of Mexico and Peru were, before the Spanish conquest, oppressed by both a military and religious despotism. Of the now extinct, but once numerous and powerful race, who have left in the vast mountains and fortifications of the Mississippi valley enduring monuments, Mr. Gallatin imagines that they were colonies from Mexico; and it is a fact, in confirmation of this theory, that Dr. Gerard Troost, in an account (published in the same volume) of ancient Indian remains found in Tennessee, describes beads and shells from the Indian mounds of that State which must have come from the West Indies or some tropical shore; also, stones from the volcanic regions of South America.

From the closing paragraphs of this able and learned essay, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of making two or three brief extracts, adapted to reconcile us in some degree to that course of events which resulted, after many atrocities, in the triumph of the Spanish power over Mexico:

"At the time of the Spanish conquest, and as far back as their traditions ascended, the Indians were and had been in a perpetual state of warfare, and their wars were of extermination." This, after the short, reckless, and cruel war of the conquest, has been followed by a period of near three hundred years of internal peace. And upon the whole, the great mass of the nation appears to have enjoyed more security, and to have been less oppressed, than under the despotic sway of the ancient nobles and priests.

Having spoken of the introduction of an improved agriculture of iron and better mechanical tools, the author adds:

"Population naturally increased with the means of subsistence. This process of improvement and increasing population commenced near three hundred years ago, and has continued ever since. Some of its results are seen in the accumulation of capital and in the large amount of the exports. The internal commerce has been prodigiously increased since the conquest, and prior to it there was no external commerce whatever."

Again: "The conquest of Mexico is an important event in the history of man. He who achieved it, to indomitable energy united talents of the first order; and the history abounds with thrilling and dramatic incidents. Mr. Prescott has exhausted the subject, and erected a permanent monument, equally honorable to himself and to the country. Mr. Prescott has done justice to the Dominican monks, who, inquisitors and relentless persecutors in Spain, became in America the protectors of the Indians. There, a continual war of eight hundred years against the infidels had generated the most deadly hatred towards Mussulmen, Jews, and Apostates. Here, where the ignorant Pagans had been the barbarous victims of priests, or, as it was thought, of demons, the better feelings of human nature and the spirit of Christianity prevailed. The praise must be given to all the Catholic priests, whether Franciscans or Jesuits, monks or Curates. All were, however, and continue to be, the protectors and friends of the Indian race."

This volume contains, in addition to this dissertation of Mr. GALLATIN and the article of Doctor TROOST on the Indian remains in Tennessee, a minute and highly interesting account of Grave Creek Mound, on the Ohio, by Mr. SCHOLCRAFT; a paper on the Hymenian inscriptions in Southern Arabia, (the land of the Sabaeans,) and the attempts to decipher them, and an account by Mr. CATHERWOOD of some very ancient structures and inscriptions near Tunis and Carthage.

I observe with pleasure that the "Investigator," conducted in your city by our friend J. F. POLK, Esq., has reached its sixth number, and that its pages are open to free discussion on various religious and other topics. The Dublin Review for May contains a very able article on the Catholic question; yet, in the present state of controversies of Protestants and Catholics, I much fear the rules of Christian charity are by neither duly observed. On this subject of charity will be found some fine thoughts in a sermon by the late SYDNEY SMITH. There are one or two observations which I cannot forbear to quote:

"Religious charity (says that author) requires that we should not judge any sect of Christians by the representations of their enemies alone, without reading and hearing what they have to say in their own defence. It requires only, of course, to state such a rule to procure for it general admission." Again: "It would be religiously charitable, also, to consider whether the objectionable tenets which different sects profess, are in their hearts as well as in their books. There is, unfortunately, so much pride where there ought to be so much humility, that it is difficult if not impossible to make religious sects aware or recant the doctrines they have once professed. It is not in this manner, I fear, that the best and purest churches are ever reformed. But the doctrine

* This idea seems hardly consistent with that previously expressed, that a subjugation of tribes to slavery was the cause of Mexican civilization. Indeed, Mr. Gallatin's impression that barbarous men are seldom if ever civilized but through a process of slavery, is to some extent relieved by the wonderful improvements effected of late in the Sandwich Islands.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. JACKSON.

Yesterday being the day appointed by the Committee of Arrangements for rendering public honors in this city to the memory of General ANDREW JACKSON, late President of the United States, it was observed by the citizens generally in a respectful and becoming manner. There was an almost total suspension of business on the part of the merchants, storekeepers, mechanics, &c.; and the banks and public offices were all closed, as were also the offices at the City Hall belonging to the Corporation.

Sunrise was announced by the firing of a national salute from the military stations, and the tolling of the church and engine bells throughout the city. As the hour of ten o'clock approached, the volunteer military companies and different benevolent associations began to assemble at their respective parade grounds and halls of meeting, causing the streets near the City Hall to present a busy and active appearance. There assembled in this vicinity the National Blues, the Washington Light Infantry, the Mechanical Riflemen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Temperance; which bodies, as soon as their respective parades were formed, marched off to their designated stations near President's square; to which place General HUNTER, as Chief Marshal, attended by his Assistant Marshals, all of them mounted and wearing white scarfs with black rosettes, had previously repaired.

At President's square (where the different parts of the procession were to be united previous to taking up the line of march for the Capitol) the volunteer companies above named were joined by the Mount Vernon Guards, from Alexandria, and the Union Guards of this city, making altogether, with the Potomac Dragoons, six companies, all handsomely uniformed and apparently well-disciplined. The command of the military was assigned, as an act of courtesy, to Captain SNYDER.

One o'clock had arrived before the line of procession was formed and its movement announced by the firing of cannon. At this time there was a large number of spectators in the neighborhood of the President's square, reaching along Pennsylvania avenue, and in front of the State and Treasury Departments.

It was from the Treasury building that we viewed the entire procession as it passed on its way to the Capitol, consisting of distinguished individuals and bodies in carriages, (some few on horseback,) and the main body of the people on foot—the latter comprising the uniformed militia, the civic associations, the clerks, citizens, &c. Thus formed, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain, we think it a fair estimate to say that the procession was nearly a mile in length. It passed the position we occupied in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Aide.

THE MILITARY.

Consisting of the Mount Vernon Guards, Captain Snyder; Union Guards, Captain Cathart; Mechanical Riflemen, Captain McClelland; National Blues, Captain Tucker; and Washington Light Infantry, Lieutenant McKean.

THE MARINE BAND.

In full strength, playing a solemn dirge.

Major General Scott, General-in-Chief, and other officers, in a barge.

Officers of the Navy and Army in carriages.

Committee of Arrangements in carriages.

The Orator of the Day.

Accompanied by the Secretary of State and others, in a carriage.

The Clergy and a number of Citizens and Clerks in carriages.

The Mayor of Washington, and the Boards of Aldermen and Comm. Council, in carriages.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, marching two and two, wearing white aprons.

The Democratic Associations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, preceded by the German Band playing a dirge, their standards shrouded in mourning and borne horizontally.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, consisting of various Lodges of the City, wearing handsome sashes and aprons, their banners in mourning.

The Anacostia Fire Company, with music and banner in mourning, marching two and two, and clothed in red jackets and white pants.

The Heads of Bureaus and Clerks, marching two and two.

The Faculty and Students of Georgetown College, preceded by the College Band and handsome banner in mourning.

The Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, their banner in mourning.

The Columbian College.

The Washington Benevolent Society, with their banner, representing the Harp of Erin, in mourning—the members wearing green badges and sashes.

The Sons of Temperance and the United Brethren of Temperance, with their banners in mourning—the members marching two and two, with white badges and rosettes, and having craps on the left arm.

Citizens and Sojourners, marching two and two, and wearing craps on the left arm.

The whole Diplomatic body attended, by invitation, at the President's house, in full dress and appropriate mourning, but did not unite in the procession.

The procession, in passing along Pennsylvania avenue, was viewed by numerous spectators, who lined the side pavements and appeared at the windows. The church and engine bells were tolled during its progress, and minute guns were fired by the Columbian Artillery, commanded by Captain BUCKINGHAM. Many of the stores and dwellings along the avenue were hung with sable drapery.

The procession reached the Capitol about two o'clock. From the eastern portico Mr. BANCROFT, the Orator of the Day, after a most solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. SPROLE, delivered an animated oration on the character of General JACKSON, placing him on the most exalted ground both as a hero and a statesman.

The address occupied nearly two hours in the delivery; and many persons, owing to the intense heat of the day, and their having to stand all the time, left the ground before the distinguished Orator had finished speaking. No doubt, however, the oration will be published.

On their return from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, the Military (being now in their proper order, and not reversed, as in marching to the Capitol) passed in review before the PRESIDENT. They then returned to their respective parade grounds and were dismissed. It was nearly six o'clock before this took place. We were glad to learn that no accident occurred during the day.

A SIBL CASE.—At Berne, New York, a few days ago, a little girl twelve years old, daughter of John Banner, was hung to death by a school-house window falling on her neck. She had forgotten a new book in the school, and fearing that some of the children would get hold of it and tear it, she returned, lifted a window, entered, got the book, and was making her escape by the same window, when the window fell upon her neck, and she perished miserably. All school-house windows, to prevent the recurrence of such disasters, should be made up and down with weights.

The Miners' Journal says that "on Wednesday fire was communicated by a spark from a black to two kegs of powder in Hill's mines, and an explosion followed, which, although not of great magnitude, did no other damage than to burn two men who were standing between the two kegs. Their fortunate escape may be considered miraculous."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The steamer New York has arrived at New Orleans with dates from Texas as late as the 14th instant. The item of chief interest is the following proclamation of President JONES relative to the recent negotiations with Mexico:

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose of them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interests of the Republic.

During the course of the last winter, it reached the knowledge of the Executive from various sources of information, unofficial indeed, but still worthy of attention and credit, that the late and present Government of Mexico were disposed to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Texas, by the acknowledgment of our Independence, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence. No action, however, could be taken upon the subject, because nothing authentic was known until the month of March last, when the Representatives of France and Great Britain near this Government jointly and formally renewed the offer of the good offices of those Powers with Mexico, for the early and peaceful settlement of this struggle, upon the basis of the acknowledgment of our Independence by that Republic.

It would have been the imperative duty of the Executive at once to reject these offers if they had been accompanied by conditions of any kind whatever. But, with attentive watchfulness in that respect, and great disinclination to entangling alliances of any description, or with any Power, he must declare, in a spirit of justice, that no terms or conditions have been proposed by the two Governments in question, or either of them, as the consideration of their friendly interpretation.

Maturely considering the situation of affairs at that time, the Executive felt that it was incumbent upon him not to reject this opportunity of securing to the people of this country, untrammelled by conditions, a peaceful, honorable, and advantageous settlement of their difficulties with Mexico, if they should see fit to adopt that mode of adjustment.

Thus influenced, he accepted the good offices of the two Powers, which, with those of the United States, had been previously invoked by Texas, and placed in the hands of their Representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace, which he declared he should be ready to submit to the people of this country for their decision and action as soon as they were adopted by the Government of Mexico. But he emphatically reminded those functionaries, for the special notice of their Government, that he was no more than the agent of the people; that he could neither direct, control, nor influence their decision; and that his bounden duty was to carry out their determination, constitutionally ascertained and expressed, be it what it might. Our representative at the Courts of France and Great Britain, in addition to the task of strengthening the friendly dispositions of those Governments, was also especially instructed to press upon their attention, that, if the people of Texas should determine to put an end to the separate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as depended upon his official action, must and would give immediate and full effect to their will.

The circumstances which preceded and led to an understanding with Mexico have thus been stated; and the people, speaking through their chosen organs, will now determine as they shall judge right. But, in the mean-time, and until their pleasure can be lawfully and constitutionally ascertained, it is the duty of the Executive to secure to the nation the exercise of choice between the alternatives of peace with the world and independence, or annexation and its contingencies; and he has, therefore, to issue the following proclamation:

WHEREAS authentic proof has recently been laid before me to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body; and, further, that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on that part of Texas as preliminary to a final and definite treaty of peace:

Therefore, I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, till the same can be more fully communicated to the honorable Congress and Convention of the People for their lawful action at the period of their assembling on the 16th June and 4th July next, and, pending the said action, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and by sea against the Republic of Mexico or against the citizens and trade thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed. Done at Washington this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the Republic the tenth.

(S.)

ANSON JONES.

By the President:

EREN ALLEN,

Attorney General and Acting Sec'y of State.

The above proclamation does not disclose the terms of the proposed treaty between Mexico and Texas. The *Houston Telegraph* of the 11th instant says of it:

"We learn from high authority that the propositions lately received from Mexico are vague and indefinite, like those that were offered by the Commissioners appointed a few months since by Gen. WOLFE. They merely convey an assurance on the part of Mexico that she is willing to open negotiations with our Government as an independent nation, but they contain no admission that the Mexican Government is willing to recognize our boundary to the Rio Grande. It appears that this old question of boundaries is to remain unsettled, or to be referred for settlement to European Powers. Such terms are of course inadmissible; and we are assured that President JONES, who has already been apprized of their character, considers them of too little importance even to convene his Cabinet and act upon them."

The *National Register* has an article in reply to the *Galveston News*, which attempted to induce the belief that President JONES had opened new negotiations with Mexico for independence for the purpose of defeating annexation, and that he had actually proposed such negotiations as would in his opinion obtain that object. The *Register* says:

"Now what are the facts of the case? They are to this effect: Immediately after the passage of the joint resolutions and the signature of the President to the same was known in Mexico, or rather as soon as it was considered probable, the Mexican Government submitted to this Government to know what propositions would be received and acted on. To this our President replied that no proposition other than that of independence, uncoupled with any entangling alliance, could or would be received, and no proposition would be acted on by him; that he would receive and lay before 'the people' and the Congress any proposition acknowledging the independence of Texas; but that on no account must it be considered that he was further pledged to act than this. These, and these only, are the proposals alluded to by the Mexican Minister in his message to the Chambers. This, and this only, is our President pledged to do; and this, we are happy to understand, he intends doing in as short a time as the necessary documents can be translated and submitted to the people."

The *New Orleans Bee* says that most of the Texan newspapers are excessively indignant at the foregoing developments, and even the most moderate, such as the *Houston Telegraph*, expresses an emphatic belief that the proposals of Mexico will be promptly rejected by Congress.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* says that, whatever the terms of the treaty may be, it may well be presumed that they will not meet with acceptance among the Texans. No influence, will now be strong enough to thwart the will of the people, and defeat annexation.

The United States revenue cutter Woodbury arrived at Galveston on the 3d instant, from the Balize, with despatches for our Minister in Texas.

Captain ELLIOT, the British Minister to Texas, came passenger in the New York to New Orleans.

The Legislature of the State of New York has ordered a new census of that State to be taken, in consequence of the alleged defectiveness of that taken under the authority of the United States in 1840. The takers are directed, in addition to stating the age, sex, color, &c. of the inhabitants, to enumerate the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, as well those made in families as those fabricated in factories; the number of acres of land in cultivation, and the products in quantity and kind; how many neat cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c.; the number of deaf and dumb, lunatics and idiots, their ages and sex, and whether supported by the public or by their relatives; the number of children attending schools and colleges; number of schools, academies, and other seminaries of learning, including the cost of buildings, &c.; number of places of public worship and the cost thereof, and the real estate and improvements belonging thereto, particularizing the denomination to which each belongs; number of hotels, stores, trades, and professions, and the salaries or compensation of clergymen and lawyers; with a variety of other useful information.

The insolence of the Locofoco press, in representing the Whigs who disapprove of the course of the Administration on the Oregon question as wanting in American feeling and devotion to their country, is thus properly rebuked by the *New Orleans Bee*:

"The Washington Union sneers at the Whig press for its pacific tone in relation to the Oregon question. The sneer is as insolent as it is unjust. Because the Whig press is less blustering and violent in its denunciations of Great Britain than the Locofoco small fry, who talk of England as if she would expire outright at our simple objurgation, does it follow that, in the event of actual collision, the Whig party will for an instant forget that they are all Americans? The Union should know better, and its sarcasms in relation to so respectable, able, and dignified a print as the Baltimore American, richly merit the rebuke which it receives in the last number of that paper."

"We but speak the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the Whig party when we say that our country is as dear to us as to the noisiest Locofoco slanghanger in the land; that we are as willing to fight in her defence, and to protect her rights, dignity, and honor, as the most brawling potheuse politician, or valiant Ajax, who defies England on paper. Whenever the United States determine on war, the course of her people is a simple one. They will not pause to inquire into the right and wrong, the *pros* and *cons* of the quarrel, but will, with one common accord, rally around the standard of their country. With few and inconsiderable exceptions, we are persuaded that this is the universal sentiment of the American people. But surely, before matters have reached a crisis, before war is declared, while the subject may be legitimately discussed, while the portals of Janus remain open, every American editor possesses an imprescriptible right to view the question under the aspect which may best comport with his reason and judgment. To term those traitors who honestly believe that the Administration should pursue a prudent and cautious policy in the Oregon question, is to be guilty of rank and foul calumny upon a class of citizens every way as worthy, as brave, and as high-minded as their revilers."

A great outcry is made just now about the interference of foreign nations in the domestic concerns of this continent. Very well; we have no idea ourselves of permitting strangers to meddle with what does not concern them, but should pay vastly more regard to what is said on this subject if the sayers had not been just the people who have always been ready to busy themselves in matters wholly out of their province. These are, for the most part, they who encouraged the invasion of the Mexican province of Texas ten years ago; stimulated the disturbances in the Canadas; flung the ears of the country with "Repeal," and filled the pockets of O'Connell with "rins"—all of them clear infractors of that excellent rule, "mind your own business." These people should hardly complain when the measure they have so often meted is measured to them again.—*Geo. Ade.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

"AMERICAN AND ENGLISH FEELING.—When the President delivered his inaugural address there was not a whisper of opposition from the whole ranks of the Whig party since one of its important passages. Celebrated it has since become; but, at the time, it passed without the slightest criticism. He asserted our rights to Oregon as 'clear and unquestionable.' What Whig orator contradicted it? What Whig press censured it? Not one, as far as we are advised. If there were one, or a few, it was certainly confined to a 'narrow circle.' Such was the American feeling."

This discourtesy the Union, and thereupon, with patriotism as questionable as its facts, proceeds to impute to the portion of the American press which profess regret at the unguarded language of the Inaugural respecting Oregon, that it is swayed and influenced by the tone of the British press.

The Union had no existence and its Editor was still in Virginia when the Inaugural was delivered, and therefore requires to be informed that this press did, the very moment of receiving and publishing the Inaugural, point out the passage respecting Oregon as objectionable and ill-advised.

Livingston's correspondent at Montreal says that the new drawback bill of the United States has added much to the stock of imports, and consequently there is an anxiety to get rid of the stock on hand, and daily auctions take place of an extensive character. The sales thus far are at low rates and ruinous to importers—most of the articles not reaching within 25 per cent. of cost, to say nothing of the duties. Tea has been sold at a loss, and some re-exported to the United States. The same may be said of tobacco and fruit. Cases of drawback goods have been re-shipped for want of a market. The duties received at St. Johns the season, thus far, is not far from \$100,000—a great increase over that of last year.—*New York Tribune.*

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

By a private letter from Italy we have late news of Commodore SMITH's squadron. On the 30th of April the frigate Cumberland and the corvette Plymouth entered the port of Genoa, where they remained till the 12th of May. International courtesies were exchanged, and a succession of balls and entertainments given by Sig. Moro (the gentleman left by Mr. LESTER to represent him during his visit to America) in superb style at his palace of the Casino, attended by the fashionable part of the town. The young Prince of Savoy, who has recently been appointed Admiral of the Sardinian marine, visited the flag-ship and also the corvette, which he was so much pleased with that he applied to Com. SMITH for permission to take her measurement. This was readily granted, and the Royal engineers were sent on board for that purpose. The Prince has ordered a corvette to be constructed for his navy, which is to be as nearly as possible an exact model of that beautiful vessel. We believe that our ships of war excite more admiration in foreign ports than those of any other nation. If our Government was fully sensible to the advantages our nation and our commerce receive from our navy, a more generous appropriation would be made to maintain it. But they will feel it one day—but we only fear when it will be too late. The squadron sailed on the 12th of May for the usual summer cruise in the Mediterranean.

[N. Y. Courier.]

The iron steam revenue cutter "George M. Bibb" left Pittsburg on Tuesday last for the Gulf of Mexico. This vessel is propelled by submerged horizontal wheels, on the plan of Lieut. HUNTER. She is the first Government vessel, intended for offensive and defensive purposes, which ever left Pittsburg in a finished state; the first iron sea vessel which ever sailed down the Ohio; and the fourth iron sea vessel built at Pittsburg within two or three years.

The "Hunter," another iron steamer, built for the private account of Captain McLAUGHLIN, was expected to sail from Pittsburg in a day or two.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18, 1845.

The steamer arrived last evening from Galveston, and brings another Proclamation from President JONES, announcing the negotiation with Mexico for the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, which is to be submitted to Congress at their meeting on the 16th instant, and in the mean time declares an armistice between the two countries. The whole affair, it appears, is under the mediation of England and France. If this acknowledgment is made on the condition that Texas is not to come into the Union, "it needs no ghost to tell us" that it will be promptly and decidedly rejected, as I can hardly imagine any terms that could be offered to Texas that will induce her to relinquish the power that she now has of becoming "one of us"—a measure of undoubted and vast advantage to her, whatever it may be to the United States.

Some persons, however, here assert, and on what they say the highest authority, that Texas will only accept our terms on condition that we assume her debt, and that she considers the People and Government of the United States so completely committed on the subject that we must submit to any terms they may think proper to propose. I do not myself believe they will attempt any thing of the kind at present, and that they will prefer to trust to future intrigues and influences at Washington to obtain the acknowledgment of the debt. I am fully aware how grievous has been the disappointment arising from the non-assumption of this debt among the leading annexing spirits in both countries, but still they will not be willing to risk the contingencies of delay, and particularly under the alarm which the friends of annexation will naturally feel under the news we have received to-day of these negotiations with Mexico, backed by such powerful patronage as France and England, and they will consequently urge the immediate consummation of the measure, rather than trust to the chapter of accidents for the future. They may be mistaken, but a few days will decide all doubts.

It was understood here that some time since a demand was made on our Executive for the American troops to pass into Texas and take a position on the Rio del Norte, but the present armistice, I suppose, will render any such proceeding unnecessary.

Captain ELLIOT came passenger in the steamer.

Capt. STROCKROCK's squadron remained at Galveston.

You will have seen the arrival of SANTA ANNA at Havana. Every thing in Mexico appears to be in miserable confusion, with no weight and no stability in the Government, and more than probable a speedy counter revolution. What a burlesque it is upon republican government, where every change is influenced or made by the military, and where the people have no more idea of republican institutions than the serfs of Russia or the vassals of the Ottoman Porte!

We had something like an outbreak yesterday on the line of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, arising from the opposition of a certain class of persons who have heretofore monopolized the hauling of the sugar crop to the city, (fifteen or twenty miles), which branch of their livelihood the road threatens to take from them. A detachment of two hundred volunteer troops, with seven pieces of artillery, were promptly sent to the ground, and soon restored order and arrested the ringleaders. Fortunately no blood was shed. New Orleans I consider the very worst place in the Union for a mob to attempt any thing, and if it should ever be necessary to quell one here by force, you would see all parties and all classes of citizens unite in doing it, in a manner that would give all mobs a lesson that they would remember for at least one generation.

Hot weather is upon us in good earnest, and transient citizens and sojourners are leaving us in crowds. Business is very dull and rapidly drawing to a close. The receipts of cotton up to this time are 972,000 bales: stock on hand 48,000, nearly all of which is in second hands, and is in course of shipment. Freight continues low and dull, and the tonnage now at the levee is sufficient to carry away all the produce left for shipment.

Exchange on London is up to 10 per cent. Our banks continue full of specie and very easy.

The two great parties hold Conventions next month at Baton Rouge, to nominate candidates for Governor, and make other arrangements for the election next winter, under the new Constitution.

The last Nauvoo Neighbor (a Mormon journal) publishes the following notice from Wm. SMITH, the brother of JOSE SMITH. From its context, and the remarks of the editor, we suppose the mantle of Joe has descended to his brother:

"DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS: After having been for so long a time buffeted upon the wave of affliction; after having suffered for so long a series of years; after having sacrificed all this world's goods, by mobs at different times; and after having suffered so much sorrow and affliction from the loss of friends and relatives, I feel to not complain, but remain resigned to the will of God, who knows what is best for his Saints."

"And I hope that my brethren and sisters will remember their old and tried friend, (Wm. Smith.) I am now ready to receive the calls of the Saints, and confer upon them their paternal blessings, as they may desire to reside on my Water street, house formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MACKS."

"WILLIAM SMITH."

Remarks by the Editor of the Neighbor.

The office of Patriarch over the whole church is to be a father to the church, and to confer blessings on its members, according to an order handed down from the first of Patriarchs to the present. By some of these, great and most marvellous events have been predicted, which have received their fulfillment after many generations have passed away; for instance, Jacob blessing his son Joseph, Moses blessing the tribes of Israel, &c.

Father Smith, the first Patriarch, and Hyrum, his successor, conferred many blessings upon the Saints that made their hearts glad. But they, in the wisdom of God, have been called away, and William, the son and brother, succeeds them. How many now will say, I wish to see the Patriarch, and to receive his blessing. This has been the lamentation of many since the death of Joseph and Hyrum. William is the last of the family, and truly inherits the blood and spirit of his father's house, as well as the priesthood and patriarchal office from his father and brother, legally and by hereditary descent.

A Caracas letter of recent date mentions the departure from that place for Washington of a bearer of despatches from Mr. ELLIS, United States Chargé d'Affaires to Venezuela, and adds: "It is supposed that the refusal of Congress to appropriate Com. Daniels, of Baltimore, the sum fixed by the Executive of Venezuela in satisfaction of his claims, is the subject of one of the despatches from